

SOLDIER SLAIN AT THE DAM.

**RIFLE SHOT FROM THE WOODS KILLS
THE OFFICER OF THE GUARD.**

Seventh Regiment Ordered Out—First Battalion Got to the Dam Last Night and the Others Go To-day—Cavalry in Camp at Ardsley—Two Westchester Companies Pitch

Camp-Work May Go On To-morrow.

A sergeant of Company B, First Regiment, National Guard, officer of the guard for the night at Croton Dam, was murdered last night by a half breed who went out to attend to the Seventh Regiment went up to Croton Dam last night and the other two battalions are to go up this morning. The cavalry ordered out on Sunday camped at Ardsley for the night.

The sergeant who was shot was Robert Douglass. At twelve o'clock he went out to attend to the sentries at the outer posts. These posts are at the outriggers that hold in place the embankment for carrying to the dam the refuse from the points where the men are working. They are on a hill directly south of the new dam and the sentries had to stand in a very exposed and dangerous point of all that had to be watched.

Sergt. Douglass came up with the relief and was challenged by the sentry. He advanced and was giving the countersign, when a rifle shot came, apparently from the woods. Sergt. Douglass fell to the ground. The other men ran to his side.

"Boys," said the sergeant, "I'm shot. I guess I am done too."

Corporal "C" of the same company, was with the corporal of the guard, hurriedly gave the order for the men to fall into line and load their rifles. The first volley was fired and the men, after the third volley, the men waited to see if there was any stir in the woods. There was no noise from the woods but there was plenty from this camp for the volleys had aroused the whole camp and there was a great commotion. The sentries were so eager to be ordered to beat up the woods and find the man who had wounded Sergt. Douglass, but Major Denike prohibited any such move, declaring that the few men that were guarding the dam were not to be disturbed. The sentries did not afford to run into any ambush at night. A stretcher was brought up to where the wounded sergeant lay and he was carried

him taken to the hospital tent and examined on the wound. It was apparently caused by a rifle ball which had passed through Sergeant Douglass's stomach. While Surgeon Smith was examining the wound Douglass died.

Then Major Deuke ordered that all of the soldiers at the camp be ordered to leave the hills near the woods be withdrawn. He told that this would leave the outlying exposed to the strikers, but he replied that he could not help it, as his small force could not be expected to cover all the territory and he was not going to send individual soldiers to positions where they could not be protected in any way.

Sergeant Robert Douglass was twenty-eight years old. He was born in Scotland and before he came to this country he was a member of the Queen's Foot Guards. He lived at 222 North Sixth avenue, Mount Vernon. A widow and two children were left behind him.

The widow was prostrated when she heard of his murder last night from reporters. When Sergeant Douglass left his home yesterday morning his wife was greatly worried but he laughed and reassured her telling her that he was going on a picnic and that he would have her in a few days.

Sergeant Douglass was one of the best athletes in Company B. He was a member of the basketball team and was considered the best player on the team. He won for his companions quite a reputation owing the fact that he had drilled them in the maneuvers of the British army during their stay in the States. He was a hero in the American manual of arms. He was the steward of the Mount Vernon Cricket Club.

The order calling the Seventh Regiment into service was issued by Major-General. Rose to Col. David Appleton, commandant of the regiment. When the order came the men were resting in their quarters. The order directed Col. Appleton to assemble his command at once at the armory under arms. Col. Appleton transmitted the order to the Regimental Adjutant, DeWitt C. Falls, who soon had the machinery of notification at work. Adjutant Falls had not finished

him up-to-day at 4:30 o'clock. Gen. Hoos had ordered one battalion of the regiment to take the field immediately and Col. Appertown was not informed as to the destination of the battalion beyond the fact that the Confederate cavalry, he was told, it would find transportation.

Having issued his orders from his office, Col. Appertown went to the regiment's armory. Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue. He got there about 5:15, three-quarters of an hour after he received the first order, but he was not there before about twenty-five or thirty minutes later. He moved to remark that it was pretty quick work.

At 5:30 o'clock the men learned that it was to be heavy marching order—frigate uniforms, bayonets fixed to the rifles, knapsacks, canteens, ponchos, blankets and overcoat, canteen and haversack, twenty-five rounds of ammunition and a full canteen of water. The order was issued, no further questions were asked. The men got into their fighting clothes and took to the road. They were ready.

Col. Appertown designated the First Battalion, Major James C. Abrams, company B, and E. As the one to take the field, and the major reported his command ready to start at 6:00 o'clock, he was ordered to lead the First Regiment, previously in command at the Dam. At 6 o'clock having received the order to proceed to the Dam, Major Abrams marched his command out of the armory down Lexington street to the train shed, where incoming trains. A large crowd assembled upon the Lexington street side of the station. The battalion marched out and there was no music, not even a drum tap, and it was an unusually quiet march.

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He would hardly get away from the army before he would have a battalion of New York Central and the trams were switched from there to the city. He said he was told that his men were told before they started that they would be expected to lay out and dig the trench and that they would be sent along the dam as soon as they arrived.

Gen. Fox said just night that he himself had been told that the army would be sent with six or eight members of his staff including Col. S. H. Chin, chief of staff.

He said he had been told that the army was that he wanted to have a force on the ground sufficient to convince the Japanese that they would not violate the law. It was his own idea and he suggested a force of 100 men to guard the dam. He mentioned about ten miles from Cornell dam to London and was threatened by about 800 men. He said he was told that the army was and he would have about 1,200 men under his command. His information was that a major attack was being planned. He contemplated ordering out no more troops.

The coming out of the regiment caused the